

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1896.

The Roman Catholic census in the archdiocese of Boston gives an estimated population of 600,000. There are 24,382 pupils in parochial schools, 412 students in the colleges and academies for men and 760 pupils in the academies for young women; 427 priests minister in 159 churches. The city of Boston has 28 churches, and seven churches are provided with pastors who preach in the vernacular.

Judging from the caucus of Monday afternoon, the Senate hopes to redeem its refunding bill sins. Another case where forethoughts have come afterwards. The time for the caucus was when Minister Damon's bills were first introduced. Possibly there will be another attempt to throw the responsibility of failure to refund upon the Executive by the refusal of the latter to extend the session.

A writer in the Westminster Review protests against the custom that requires an unmarried woman to carry the prefix "Miss" to her name all her life, when the Master adds the prefix "Mr." to his name when he becomes of age, whether married or not. She claims that if Frances Willard must be Miss Willard, David Bennett Hill should continue to be Master D. B. Hill. There certainly is a strange anomaly in the manner of addressing men and women, but with the invention of the terms "new woman" and "bachelor girls" the maiden ladies ought not to feel injured.

The death of a little Portuguese boy from drowning on Saturday last calls attention to one fact. With so many bathers as there are among the children of the schools, in so hot a climate, accidents are bound to happen. It would therefore be a wise thing to instruct children in the schools as to what should be done in cases of those supposed to be drowned. A few simple general rules could be given and understood by quite young children. Of course, when classes reach the point of studying physiology they can find these things in their books, but such simple matters can be taught long before the physiology class is reached. From what can be learned, prompt restorative action might have saved the life of the little Portuguese boy.

We learn from the Secretary of the Chinese Bureau that owing to the Registration Act the applications for certificates of filing bonds, whereby Chinese were enabled to come to the Hawaiian Islands for a six months' residence, have entirely ceased. This would prove that those parties have been returning others in place of those arriving, which, of course, is finally stopped by the registration, it being impossible to obtain a passport unless the applicant produces his certificate of registration. This will bring the section of the Act restricting Chinese immigration pertaining to merchants and travelers to its legitimate use. There are probably 200 of these certificates of filing bonds in China, but some of the surmises have written on to friends not to come owing to the new law.

It has been difficult to get details of that meeting between the representatives of Pink Pills for Pale People, Cow-Balsam, Mrs. Lilia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Preacher's Kasteria, Doi's Sassafras, Pain Point and other valuable and little known remedies, but enough is known to make it safe to assert that a motion to advertise more than ever was unanimously carried, it being the impression that a judicious use of the papers will drive out all the doctors.

The doctors have frequently called attention to the large percentage of "unattended" in the mortality reports. It looks as if the percentage of "unattended" might increase now. Perhaps people will be scared by the charges and won't call the doctors, and so the death rate will be materially lowered.

Members of the Legislature are asking whether the Executive will grant an extension of time for the legislative session. The way to settle this problem is for our legislative friends to buckle down to work and put in a few ten-hour days. Only seven days remain of the session and a considerable amount of important business is still unfinished. This is usually the case with all legislatures here and elsewhere, but it is also true that with night sessions and a little centralization of legislative force the task can be accomplished in the allotted time. It is not a good plan for the first Legislature under the Republic to establish the principle of calling for more time; besides,

a longer session costs money, and already the expenses have gone beyond the original estimate. The legislators should be quite as interested in bringing the session to a close next week as is the President. Let the Senators and Representatives burn a little midnight oil if necessary.

The schedule of prices for physicians adopted by the Medical Society ought to suggest the insertion of the physicians' license in the license bill. If the physicians are to combine to demand the fees proposed in the schedule given in another column, they can well afford to pay a liberal fee for attending to the ailments of our good citizens. A physician can, of course, charge as he pleases, but when the physicians of a country combine to fix rates for medical attendance it is also taken as a matter of course that they will take into consideration the condition of the purse of the common people. The sentimental side of a physician's duty in alleviating the aches and pains of humanity disappears like dew before the morning sun when one considers the new price he has to pay for being so unfortunate as to require a physician's services. If these prices become established the poor people will begin to ponder whether it is better to die or be loaded down with a big doctor's bill.

The seven-by-nine policy of the Board of Health in condescending to allow "one representative of the press" to accompany them on the semi-annual trip to Molokai is not in keeping with the usual good judgment displayed by the Board. If the Board were at the mercy of the newspapers of a less easy-going community they would be "burned to the crisp" in consequence of such short-sighted action. The principal objection to allowing members of the press to go on the trip is the expressed fear of sensational articles. To the best of our knowledge and belief there never has been a sensational article appear in the Honolulu newspapers as the result of a regularly credited representative going to Molokai with the Board of Health. The Board should at least give those having control of the newspapers the credit of possessing average common sense in dealing with such an unpleasant subject. We know full well that Government officials have nothing to conceal in the administration of affairs on Molokai, and that their picaresque action in this case was simply the result of a lack of knowledge of how to handle newspaper men and extend to them the common courtesy which is their just due.

Now that the loan bill has reached the House, the members are seriously considering the advisability of making the bonds redeemable after five years. Thus is the heart of the future bondholder made glad. The bill as passed by the Senate provides that the bonds may be redeemed at any time by the payment of a five per cent. premium. This clause was inserted so that the Government would be in a position to refund its entire indebtedness. The House would have favored the refunding bill if an opportunity had been given for an expression of opinion, and now it appears to be prepared to insert a feature in the new loan act that will at least put over half a million dollars of the public loan without the vale of possible refunding. It is true that to take up this loan within five years will practically increase the interest to something like seven per cent. It is also true that unless the 1896 loan can be redeemed and again floated at a lower rate of interest it will be allowed to run the full term of the bonds. With the possibilities of refunding and annexation in view, this country cannot afford to allow its bonded indebtedness to be tied up in long term bonds.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Sunday, May 24th, was the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, a name that will go down along the stream of history among the brightest of the names both in the past and present.

For fifty-nine years she has sat on the throne of the United Kingdom, and those fifty-nine years mark an era in the history of the world. The manners of mankind have made a marked change and advance since Queen Victoria came to the throne. Anyone who will pick up Thackeray's lecture on George the Fourth and contrast the picture, the standard of life in those times with the standard now, must be struck with the change. Material prosperity there has been, but it is the moral influence of a good woman at the head of a great nation, a good woman who has had strength of character enough to make her influence felt, that has made the greatness of Victoria's reign.

People may not like the policy of the English Government, they may not like the insular pride, and at times the religious narrowness of certain classes, but they cannot deny the beauty of character and the world-wide influence

of the virtues of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India!

TEMPERANCE AND WINE.

The beautiful inconsistency in booming Minister Damon's wine bill as at once a measure to promote temperance and benefit the California wine dealers is brought out in the report of the Committee on Commerce presented to the Senate on Friday. To carry out the temperance features of the bill—if there are any—it should, as Senator Baldwin suggests, an increase in the import duty on wines from 18 to 21 per cent. alcoholic strength. Yet if Senator Baldwin's idea is carried out the country will be open to the accusation of increasing import duties on wines, thereby showing its ingratitude for the benefits of the Reciprocity treaty.

The tariff measure introduced from the Executive has put the country between the devil and the deep sea. If the bill is killed it will furnish a handle for the calamity howlers in California, and if passed as a "temperance measure" the temperance advocates ought to be ashamed of it. It is said that politics makes queer bedfellows, and certainly this bill creates a queer combination when it mixes up temperance with the wine business. The law might well be passed provided it is amended so that the exemption from duty will take effect two years—instead of one—from the date the bill becomes a law. By that time the next Legislature will be in session and sufficient time will have elapsed for the members to have considered a general tariff law that will contain fewer incongruities than this scheme.

MORE COPIES OF REPORTS.

It is a pertinent question for some legislator to ask, why such a small number of the departmental reports have been supplied for public use. If there is one thing that should be scattered broadcast throughout this country, as well as the United States, it is the biennial reports of the various departments. The report of the Board of Education has already run out and the Government has to go to the expense of having another lot printed. There certainly cannot be too many copies of this report and those of other departments distributed among the people. Furthermore, every member of the United States Congress ought to be supplied with copies of every report published for the Legislature. Possibly some of the documents would be consigned to an occasional Congressional wastebasket, but the officials of this country would be in a position to state that if the Congressmen don't know the condition of our affairs it is their own fault. In practicing economy in this feature of national expense the Government is displaying false economy.

So long as the facts concerning Hawaii are gleaned from meagre newspaper reports we may expect some of the United States officials to look upon Hawaii as a howling wilderness. Possibly more reports have been printed than has been the previous custom, but even in that case the number is still too small. The cost of printing twice the number now in circulation would be a mere bagatelle. It is the first copies that cost money, and three or four hundred can be added without any appreciable drain upon the public purse. There is nothing gained by being parsimonious in dealing out information that is authentic and the kind of information that is wanted by men studying the annexation problem. The Government should not wait for requests for information; it should be placed where it will be on hand at any and all times.

TWO CONSTITUTIONS.

Professor Bryce, than whom there is no greater authority upon constitutional law, has been analyzing the constitutions of the two South African Republics in the pages of the "Fortnightly."

The constitution of the Orange River Republic is a short document; that of the Transvaal is long and not nearly so clear.

What chiefly interests one who knows the conditions and ways in these islands is to contrast these constitutions with our own. In some measure they are like ours, as in the case of members of the Cabinet, or what officers are tantamount to that, not having a vote in either House. On the other hand, the President has the right to address the House on all questions, personally, and it is by their own eloquence on the floor of the Legislature assembly that the Presidents of the two republics have been able to wield the immense influence that they do. This is entirely different from the American system, upon which our own is modeled. Whether such a feature is an advantage is a question. But the South African President has no right of veto and in this direction has far less power than President Dole.

The church question is another interesting feature in these constitutions. In each there is a State church recognized, viz., the Dutch Reformed Church. But in the Transvaal republic the constitution is very strict. It says that the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church as fixed by the Synod of Dort in 1618 and 1619 shall be supported by the people, that none who are not members of that church are eligible for election, and that no "Roman Catholic churches nor Protestant churches save those which teach the doctrine of the Heidelberg Catechism shall be permitted within the republic." This is religious intolerance with a vengeance. Though of late the sections have fallen into desuetude, still no person not a Protestant can be elected to office, and the President still must be a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. We have built our republic on the broad and wide line of thorough religious tolerance. The religion of a man is no bar to his occupying any public office.

Another point besides inequality in religion is the inequality of color. No one, in these so-called Republics of the South, whose father or mother belonged to any native race, "up to and including the fourth generation, can obtain any civil rights or hold land." This seems a most iniquitous provision. It has not fallen into desuetude, as part of the religious sections have, but is rigidly enforced, so that a man having but one-sixteenth part of dark blood in his veins can own no land or have any civic rights.

There may be things to say against our constitution, but the framers certainly had the ideas of tolerance and liberality in their minds when they framed it. It is well sometimes to see what laws others live under in order to enable us to better appreciate those we live under ourselves.

KATE FIELD.

(IN MEMORIAM.)

A voice through the whispering trees,
Hear it!
A voice o'er the murmuring seas,
Fear it!
What message bears this voice afar,
Fair Islands of the Western Star?
It bears the message, "Duty done,"
Mid lava beds and tropic sun,
It tells of triumphs nobly won,
A life's work ended!

How, spite of woman's feeble frame,
Kate Field has surely left a name
Upon the mighty scroll of fame,
With honor blended.

To raise us to a loftier height,
To bring us to the purer light,
The weak to aid, the wrong to right,
She'd ever strive.

But death has made her cease her quest
For truth, God grant that she may rest
Amid the mansions of the blest
For aye in Heaven!

This message send to lands afar,
Fair Islands of the Western Star!
A voice through the whispering trees,
Farewell!
A voice o'er the murmuring seas,
Life's knell!

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.

DEPARTURE OF THE CORONET

Trim Little Yacht Sails for Japan

on a Scientific Trip.

The American schooner yacht Coronet, Arthur Curtiss James, commander, hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning and sailed for Japan on her scientific expedition shortly after 3:30 p. m. A large number of the society people of Honolulu were on the wharf to say goodbye, bringing with them a profusion of flowers in the shape of leis and bouquets, and baskets of island fruits for the departing visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Graham and Miss Belle Carter went out on the yacht, returning on the pilot boat. Just after the yacht cleared the Pacific Mail wharf she fired the customary salute of one gun. President Dole and A. St. M. Macintosh accompanied the Coronet for quite a distance out. The Coronet will undoubtedly make a very fast trip to Japan.

Circuit Court.

Bishop Willis has filed his final account as guardian of Minnie Hardy (nee Bolster) and has been discharged by Judge Carter.

An execution has been issued against E. W. Palau for \$28.45, in suit brought by J. M. Monsarrat. Benson, Smith & Co. have appealed from the decision of the lower court giving judgment for \$45.83 in suit against Eytou Walker for \$64.17.

George Washington Smith has applied for letters of administration on the estate of his late wife, Addie N. Smith, valued at \$13,000. Hearing set for June 26th.

Judge Carter has signed decree of foreclosure and sale of property of estate of Walter Murray Gibson. P. C. Jones is commissioner of sale under \$10,000 bond. An amendment to decree has been filed by plaintiffs to include certain lands omitted from original decree.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Fishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JAMES WALKER, Executor under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alii-lani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following is said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mill and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Millani street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; on Queen street 242.5 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 392.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot also containing an area of 1-9-125 sq. feet more or less. The above property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 48.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweamaui to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 57, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana L. C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 5566, L. C. A. 64283, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor, to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1896, of record in Liber 38, folio 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 35, folio 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa-halekuaui mentioned in deed of Emma Kalei-nalani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2530 mentioned in deed from Kila Nahaoua to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 83194, Royal Patent 1576, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Estate, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897.10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7039, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber 16, folio 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 230.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keali'ohine and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 309, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Kamaea and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 5556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52.7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Punalai, by deed dated April 24, 1894, recorded in Liber 30, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaea and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10439, containing 772-160 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1895, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to said W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796 conveyed by Keaweamaui and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 23, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 308.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, to Kamaea conveyed by K. Kamaea to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 22, 1885, recorded in Liber 93, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government, of Pastoral containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoko, containing 8281 acres, expiring January 1, 1910, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Aniani, Pawili and Kamae, containing 8370 acres, expiring June 23, 1898, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kanoouli, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 350 cattle, more or less, 500 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4) OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Nahaoua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folio 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Waihoioahu to J. M. Perry, dated November 4, 1879, of record in Liber 63, folio 135, to secure the sum of \$310, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 35 folio 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 183.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the said Honolulu properties.

The land of Kaloou on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-in-trust, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

UNION MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company, held at their office, Kohala, May 18, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry H. Renton.
Vice-President, J. Renton.
Treasurer, T. R. Walker.
Secretary, W. P. McDougall.
Auditor, T. R. Keyworth.

W. P. McDOUGALL, Secretary.
4311-31 1762-31

WAIKAEA MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held this 25th day of May, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, at Honolulu, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Theo. H. Davies.
Vice-President—Thos. R. Walker.
Treasurer—F. M. Swanzy.
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth.
Auditor—T. R. Keyworth.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH, Secretary.
Honolulu, May 25th, 1896. 1762-31a

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
C. G. Ballentyne, Treasurer.
W. W. Chamberlain, Secretary.
J. B. Castle, Auditor.

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.
Honolulu, May 21, 1896.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.
4309-31 1761-41

YACHT CORONET DESERTERS.

One is Put in Irons and Taken Aboard Before Departure.

Two sailors deserted from the yacht Coronet Sunday night. One was not molested by the authorities and he will be allowed to remain in Honolulu, since he is a persona non grata aboard ship. Captain Evans captured the other one in a Japanese shop off Nuuanu avenue. He was arrested and taken aboard the yacht shortly before her departure for Japan in the afternoon. He is an ugly fellow and will probably have to be kept in irons for a few days until he has had time to study the situation. The place of the other man will be taken by a deserter from the ship Dirigo, who has been in jail since the departure of that vessel for Japan.

Were Convicted.

M. Carvalho, J. Enos, J. R. Muniz, J. Rodrigues, Manuel Juan and Manuel Jurdan, who were convicted in the Circuit Court yesterday on a charge of rioting, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Carter to one month's imprisonment. Notice of motion for new trial was made.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liverman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.